

# ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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No. 19.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

## UNITED STATES.

*Precautions against the entry of yellow fever into the United States—Infected vessels, or vessels suspected of being infected, to stop at national quarantine stations.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, May 5, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to request that the U. S. consuls stationed in the Atlantic seaports of South America, Central America, and Mexico, and in all West Indian ports, particularly ports in Cuba, be instructed to notify masters of vessels leaving said ports for any port in the United States between the southern boundary of Virginia and the western extremity of the Mississippi coast, to the following effect, namely: That if yellow fever, or fever that is suspected of being yellow fever, appears on board any such vessel during the voyage, or if the master has reason to believe during the voyage that the vessel is infected with yellow fever, said vessel en route to her port of destination should repair to the United States quarantine station at Dry Tortugas, Fla., or, if more convenient, to the United States quarantine station at Blackbeard Island, Sapelo Sound, Georgia, for inspection or treatment. This procedure will be likely to save the vessel both time and expense. No quarantine fees are charged at the national quarantine stations.

I have further to request that the following additional instructions be transmitted to U. S. consuls in all Cuban and other West Indian ports, namely: Masters of sailing vessels from Cuban ports in which yellow fever prevails, and from other West Indian ports in which yellow fever may prevail, bound for any port in the United States south of the southern boundary of Virginia, should be advised during the quarantine season, between May 1 and November 15, to proceed via the United States quarantine station at Blackbeard Island, Sapelo Sound, Georgia, for inspection or treatment.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,

W. E. CURTIS,  
Acting Secretary.

To the HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Sanitary inspection of the city of Brunswick and inspection of local quarantines on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts.*

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.,  
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1894.

SIR: Referring to the epidemic of yellow fever in Brunswick last season, I beg leave to invite your attention to the fears of a possible recur-

rence of the disease during the coming summer and to the necessity of making provision for the prompt discovery of any case occurring in either Brunswick or other city on the South Atlantic or Gulf coast. For this purpose it is my intention, with your approval, to detail Surgeon Murray, whose treatment of yellow fever in Brunswick last season has given him the confidence of that community, and Dr. John Guitéras, who is an acknowledged expert in determining doubtful cases, for duty in Brunswick and other cities. It is proposed to keep Surgeon Murray in Brunswick most of the time, and to assign to Dr. Guitéras the duty of examining the mortuary records of the several Southern cities with a view to ascertaining any unusual mortality from fever, which is usually a forerunner of an epidemic of yellow fever. He will also be directed to pass upon suspicious cases when reported. Dr. Guitéras is professor of pathology in the University of Pennsylvania, was formerly a regular officer of this Service, was employed as sanitary inspector, and rendered invaluable aid in Brunswick last season.

In view of the severe epidemic of yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro during the past winter, and its prevalence as usual in Havana and elsewhere, unusual precautions should be taken during the coming season to prevent its introduction into the United States. To this end I consider it necessary to have frequent inspections made of local quarantines on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and shall detail Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. White, now stationed at Savannah, to inspect quarantines on the North and South Carolina and Georgia coasts; Surgeon Murray to inspect a portion of the Florida coast in addition to his duties in Brunswick; Assistant Surgeon Eager, on duty at Key West, to inspect the local quarantine there; Surgeon W. H. H. Hutton to inspect the local quarantines on the Gulf coast from the eastern boundary of Louisiana to and including Appalachicola, Fla.; Surgeon J. M. Gassaway, located at New Orleans, to inspect the local quarantines of Louisiana and Texas.

These inspections, besides assuring the Department that the regulations are being complied with, will aid also in securing prompt information of appearance of infected vessels at the quarantines and of suspicious cases in the several localities, and will, I believe, cause a degree of confidence in the sections liable to be visited by yellow fever.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,

*Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.*

To the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,

*Brunswick, Ga., May 2, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: At the meeting of the board of health of our city it was unanimously voted that the chairman communicate with you relative to sending an expert here during the season of possible outbreak of yellow fever this summer from any germs which may have hibernated from last year's epidemic. \* \* \* Our board is in full sympathy with this Service and willing to have its concert assistance in all sanitary matters locally and pertaining to the country at large. In view of the above facts, the board requests me to say a rigid watch and inspection will be kept upon every department of our sanitary environment, and as you have already competent representatives in the sanitary inspector at quarantine and myself, as your acting assistant surgeon, with all experience in diagnosis of yellow fever in three epidemics, you

can have the assurance of prompt and reliable reports from this port of any suspicious cases of fever or other epidemic and infectious diseases. Our city is just completing 6 miles of sewerage and subsoil drainage, including the infected area of last summer's infection, and our sanitary corps are energetically clearing up the city. The outlook from present standpoint is most encouraging, and while there may be a few sporadic cases of yellow fever, I seriously doubt any possibility of its spread or an epidemic.

In conclusion, should you still desire further representation in the person of an additional inspector, this board will cheerfully extend its cooperation, assuring you of our appreciation and gratitude for the valuable aid of the Marine-Hospital Service during the past epidemic.

I have the honor to remain, very truly and respectfully, yours,

HUGH BURFORD, M. D.,

*President Board of Health.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1894.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, communicating the expression of your board concerning the sending of an expert during the coming season.

I can not refrain from congratulating the board upon the vigorous measures which have been taken during the winter season with regard to sewerage, subsoil drainage, and other sanitary measures. I had been previously informed of the energy displayed by the city of Brunswick in taking means to prevent a return of the yellow fever, and while, as you intimate, it may prove to have been entirely unnecessary to have an expert on the grounds during the coming season, still I believe the fact that one is stationed there, and that, too, with the ready acquiescence of your board, will be of practical benefit to the city. Surgeon Murray has been detailed for the purpose, and will have with him, from time to time, Dr. John Guit  ras. The latter's duties will also include observations in other parts of the South.

Permit me, in closing, to express my appreciation of your assurance of cheerful cooperation, and for your kind expressions regarding the aid of the Marine-Hospital Service during the past epidemic.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,

*Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.*

Dr. HUGH BURFORD,

*President Board of Health, Brunswick, Ga.*

*Inspection of State and local quarantines.*

In accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, inspections of State and local quarantines have been ordered during the quarantine season as follows:

Quarantines on the coast of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, by Surgeon H. W. Sawtelle.

Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey (as far south as Sandy Hook), by Surgeon P. H. Bailhache.

New Jersey coast (south of Sandy Hook) and ports and places on Delaware Bay and River, by Surgeon George Purviance.

Cape Charles, Newport News, and Norfolk, Va., by Surgeon G. W. Stoner.

North and South Carolina and Georgia, by Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. White.

Florida coast, east of Appalachicola (not including Key West), by Surgeon R. D. Murray.

Key West, by Assistant Surgeon J. M. Eager.

Gulf coast of Florida, west of Appalachicola, Alabama, and Mississippi, by Surgeon W. H. H. Hutton.

Louisiana and Texas, by Surgeon J. M. Gassoway.

California, by Passed Assistant Surgeon D. A. Carmichael.

Oregon and ports on Columbia River, by Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Stoner.

Washington, exclusive of ports on the Columbia River, by Passed Assistant Surgeon J. O. Cobb.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.]

*One case of smallpox at Marquette, Mich.*

LANSING, MICH., May 2, 1894.—It becomes my duty to inform you that a case of smallpox exists at Marquette, in the county of Marquette, in the State of Michigan. The person sick was taken off the steamer *Peerless*, from Chicago, bound for Duluth. The origin of the disease is probably Chicago. The measures taken to restrict are reported by Health Officer Harkin as isolation "of case and suspects on shore in separate houses;" shall disinfect thoroughly.—HENRY B. BAKER, *Secretary of the State Board of Health*.

*Smallpox in Michigan, 1894.*

[Compiled in office of State Board of Health, Lansing, Mich., May 7, 1894.]

Localities.	County.	Date of out-break.	Last case recovered.	Cases.	Deaths.
Otsego (township).....	Allegan.....	Jan. 9	Feb. 20	2	1
Otsego (village).....	Allegan.....	Jan. 24	Feb. 19	4	1
Crystal Falls.....	Iron.....	Feb. 18	(*)	1	.....
Menominee.....	Menominee.....	Jan. 27	(*)	6	2
Ishpeming.....	Marquette.....	Mar. 13	Mar. 31	2	.....
Kalamazoo.....	Kalamazoo.....	Mar. 24	.....	2	.....
Jackson.....	Jackson.....	Apr. 30	.....	1	1
Marquette.....	Marquette.....	Apr. 30	.....	1	.....

\* No final report received from these localities. It is supposed that the only cases now existing in the State are 1 case at Kalamazoo and 1 case at Marquette.

*Smallpox at Chicago.*

CHICAGO, May 3, 1894.—Yours of April 25 received, and I regret that I have actually not had the time to respond. We have had a decided increase in smallpox the past month. So many points are infected that I presume there will be a still further increase this month. I now, however, have funds, men, and appliances to work with, and expect to show a decided improvement in June. All passengers coming and going are



inspected at the railway stations. We are vaccinating at the rate of 12,000 per day. During April we had 544 cases, as against 305 during March. The mortality I can not yet give you.—ARTHUR R. REYNOLDS, *Commissioner of Health*.

*Detail of medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service to inspect crews of vessels leaving Chicago.*

CHICAGO, ILL., May 5, 1894.—Can assistant surgeon be spared for duty here to inspect outgoing crews of lake steamers during existence of smallpox epidemic?—JOHN B. HAMILTON, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

CHICAGO, ILL., May 6, 1894.—My telegram of yesterday based on knowledge that city health department is anxious to commence inspection of outgoing vessels. \* \* \* Present force here inadequate. Smallpox cases have been transported to lake ports. Will lead to quarantine and vexatious interference with lake commerce from Chicago.—JOHN B. HAMILTON, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1894.—Recent details have taken officers from neighboring ports, but have ordered Woodward. Pending his arrival, make such temporary arrangements as are necessary. Crews should be vaccinated as well as inspected.—WYMAN, *Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.*

To Surgeon JOHN B. HAMILTON.

In accordance with the above, Passed Assistant Surgeon R. M. Woodward, M. H. S., was detailed by the Surgeon-General, May 7, to examine the crews of vessels leaving the port of Chicago and carrying passengers. Dr. Woodward left Washington for Chicago May 7, 1894.

*Smallpox in Baltimore.*

BALTIMORE, MD., May 5, 1894.—I have the honor to inform you that thus far there have been 6 cases of smallpox in this city, 5 of which have been removed to the quarantine hospital, and one, too sick to be removed, is quarantined at the northwest corner of Charles and Donaldson streets, and is being cared for by the health department of this city. No one admitted to house but the inspector and physician.—GEO. W. STONER, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

*Smallpox in Indiana.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 5, 1894.—Since my last report of smallpox there have developed the following: 12 cases in Fulton County, 4 cases in Marshall County, 2 cases in Pulaski County, and 1 case in Wayne County. Of the above cases, 18 are in the country districts, and are the result of exposure to a case, the true nature of which was not known until after death and burial. The source of this first case is probably from infected clothing shipped from Chicago. The case in Wayne County is in the city of Richmond, and is in the person of True Winkle, who nursed his brother in Chicago. Precautions taken: Isolation, vaccination, and disinfection. The danger of the disease spreading is great, as a large number have been exposed during the sickness and burial of the first case. The situation in this city remains the same. No new cases.—C. N. METCALF, M. D., *Secretary State Board Health*.

*Smallpox in Providence.*

PROVIDENCE, May 5, 1894.—It becomes my duty to inform you that 2 new cases of smallpox exist at Providence, in this State, in the persons of William Dillon, a railway mail clerk, and John O'Brian, a tramp. The origin of the disease is, in the first instance, probably from handling mail matter from an infected city; in the second instance, probably contracted at Bridgeport, Conn. All parties taken to smallpox hospital and general vaccination of all exposed.—GARDNER T. SWARTS, *Secretary of State Board of Health*.

PROVIDENCE, May 7, 1894.—It becomes my duty to inform you that a new case of smallpox exists at Providence, in this State, in the person of Annie Conquist, a housekeeper and a resident. The origin of the disease is unknown.—GARDNER T. SWARTS, *Secretary of State Board of Health*.

*Last case of smallpox in Louisville discharged from the hospital.*

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 8, 1894.—I have the honor to report to you that the last case of smallpox was dismissed from the St. John's Eruptive Hospital April 28, 1894. There were 16 cases at the hospital and 1 in the city; 1 death.

Owing to the energy and efficiency of the health officer, Dr. W. P. White, smallpox was checked in its incipency and the city was spared an epidemic. No children are admitted to the public schools without a certificate of successful vaccination from some reputable physician, the poor of the city being vaccinated by the order of the health officer. There were 7,266 poor children successfully vaccinated.—CLARENCE T. POPE, M. D., *Physician in Charge of St. John's Eruptive Hospital*.

*One case of smallpox at El Paso.*

EL PASO, TEX., May 4, 1894.—This is to inform you that 1 case of smallpox has been found in this town. It is said that the patient came from New Mexico. He was at once taken to the pesthouse, where he will remain until he recovers or dies, and until all danger is over.—E. ALEXANDER, M. D.

*Smallpox at Texarkana.*

SHREVEPORT, LA., May 2, 1894.—I have the honor to report, from a letter received this evening from Dr. Spearman, president Texarkana, Ark., board of health, 2 new cases of smallpox on the 1st instant.—A. R. Booth, *Acting Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

TEXARKANA, ARK., May 4, 1894.—In reply to yours of 1st instant, we have placed all cases of smallpox in quarantine at pesthouse, about 2 miles from our city. All those who have been exposed in quarantine station, about 400 yards from pesthouse, and as fast as we find a case we take them in charge at once. We feel that we are masters of the situation, and do not fear a further spread.—J. C. EDWARDS, *Mayor*.

TEXARKANA, TEX., May 5, 1894.—In answer to your inquiry about smallpox I beg to state that our city is located about half in Arkansas and half in Texas. Texarkana, Ark., has had about 30 cases. She now has about 20 cases and about 40 suspects. The 20 who are sick are all in the pesthouse  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the city. The 40 suspects are quarantined about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the city. Texarkana, Tex., has 3 cases of

smallpox, all in pesthouse. She also has 5 suspects in quarantine. There has not been a new case in either city in three days. There is no danger of a further spread. All neighboring towns are quarantined against us. Some are now raising their quarantine. The disease is now thoroughly under control.—T. A. TURNER, Mayor, Texarkana, Tex.

*Smallpox at Nogales not increasing.*

NOGALES, ARIZ., May 1, 1894.—I have the honor to report that the case of confluent smallpox which developed itself in this city was, by my direction, immediately isolated. The patient, having received great care, is now convalescent, and thus far no other cases have occurred, and the danger, as resulting from this case, is, in my opinion, over. This case did not originate here, but was brought from Santa Rosalie, Lower California, through the port of Guaymas. The disease is now prevalent in a virulent form at Santa Rosalie.—W. F. CHENOWETH, M. D.

*Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended May 7, 1894.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Boston, May 7, 1894.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 7, 1894;  
also the names of vessels and the ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Name of vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
May 1	Steamship Scythia.....	Liverpool via Queenstown.....	714
2	Steamship Scandinavian.....	Glasgow via Irish ports.....	267
	Total.....		981

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,  
*Commissioner of Immigration.*

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended May 5, 1894.*

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of New York, May 7, 1894.*

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 5, 1894;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
Apr. 29	Steamship Scandia.....	Hamburg.....	498
30	Steamship Furnessia.....	Glasgow and Merville.....	386
30	Steamship La Bourgogne.....	Havre.....	298
May 1	Steamship Werkendam.....	Rotterdam and Boulogne.....	297
1	Steamship Saale.....	Bremen.....	314
2	Steamship Berlin.....	Southampton.....	133
3	Steamship Noordland.....	Antwerp.....	249
3	Steamship Neustria.....	Marseilles and Naples.....	564
4	Steamship Trave.....	Bremen.....	132
4	Steamship Normannia.....	Hamburg.....	278
4	Steamship Virginia.....	Stettin, Helsingborg, etc.....	570
5	Steamship Britannic.....	Liverpool.....	697
	Total.....		4,416

Dr. J. H. SENNER,  
*Commissioner of Immigration.*

*Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended May 5, 1894.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of Philadelphia, May 5, 1894.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 5, 1894;  
also name of vessel and port from which it arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894. May 2	Steamship British Prince.....	Liverpool .....	388

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,  
*Commissioner of Immigration.**Report of immigration at San Francisco for the week ended April 28, 1894.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,  
*Port of San Francisco, April 28, 1894.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended April 28, 1894;  
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894. Apr. 26	Steamship Queen.....	Victoria, B. C. ....	12
28	Steamship Oceanic.....	Hongkong and Yokohama.....	81
	Total.....		93

WALTER P. STRADLEY,  
*Commissioner of Immigration.*VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED  
STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

## BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.

*Week ended May 5, 1894.*

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
Spanish bark Montornes .....	Apr. 27	Havana .....	Brunswick..	Disinfected .....	May 4
British steamship Monrovia ...	May 1	Pernam- buco.	..... do.....	Held for disinfection.	
American sc. A. F. Crockett.....	May 1	Havana .....	.....do.....	.....do .....	
American sc. Anna R. Bishop..	May 2	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do .....	
Spanish bark Maria Luisa.....	May 2	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do .....	
Spanish brig Maria Overl.....	May 5	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do .....	

One vessel inspected and passed.

## CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

*Week ended May 5, 1894.*

Three vessels inspected and passed.

## GULF QUARANTINE.

*Week ended May 7, 1894.*

Two vessels inspected and passed.

## SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

*Week ended May 2, 1894.*

Four vessels inspected and passed.

One vessel spoken and passed.



*Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.*

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of April, 1894. Population, 65,000. Total deaths, 99, including phthisis pulmonalis, 19; enteric fever, 1; and diphtheria, 4.

FLORIDA.—Month of February, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 45 counties, including the cities of Jacksonville and Pensacola, having an aggregate population of 391,422, show a total of 265 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 32; enteric fever, 3; and whooping cough, 3.

Tampa.—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, 12,000. Total deaths, 10, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Keokuk*.—Month of April, 1894. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 25, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended April 21, 1894. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 71, including phthisis pulmonalis, 10; enteric fever, 2; and diphtheria, 4.

MICHIGAN.—Month of April, 1894. Compared with the preceding month, measles and diarrhea increased and inflammation of kidney decreased in area of prevalence. Compared with the average for corresponding months in the eight years, 1886–1893, scarlet fever was more prevalent and intermittent fever, erysipelas, and remittent fever were less prevalent in April, 1894. Including reports by regular observers and others, consumption was reported present in Michigan in the month of April, 1894, at 220 places; scarlet fever, 98 places; measles, 75 places; diphtheria, 61 places; typhoid fever, 32 places, and smallpox at 6 places. Reports from all sources show scarlet fever reported at 2 places less, diphtheria at 1 place less, measles at 38 places more, typhoid fever at 5 places more, and smallpox at 2 places more, in the month of April, 1894, than in the preceding month.

Grand Rapids.—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, 90,000. Total deaths, 82, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; enteric fever, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

NEW YORK.—Month of March, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 8 districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and 153 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 10,196 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,190; smallpox, 47; enteric fever, 131; scarlet fever, 174; diphtheria and croup, 546; measles, 164; and whooping cough, 95.

The Monthly Bulletin says:

There was an average daily mortality of 329 in March, against 336 in February, 353 in January, and 342 in December, or 344 for the three months preceding. During the same period there were 76 deaths daily from acute respiratory diseases, while in March there were but 60, which is not far from the normal average, showing that the epidemic of grippe which began in December has, as suggested in the last Bulletin, practically ceased. A considerable number of deaths have been reported from

this cause, but it is probable that not more than 250 were due to it, making the mortality from this epidemic 2,950, or much less than that of any that precedes it. The proportion of deaths in early life, and also of deaths from common infectious diseases, is higher than last month.

Typhoid fever has a considerable increase because of a large mortality from it in Buffalo. Scarlet fever shows a low death rate, though larger than in February. Its prevalence in remarkably mild form is reported mainly in the eastern part of the State. Measles caused more deaths than in the preceding month, but it is still confined almost wholly to the maritime district. Diphtheria is not generally prevalent, and most of its mortality comes from the metropolis. There were 47 deaths from smallpox, of which 5 occurred outside of the maritime district, viz: 1 in Red Hook, 2 in Coxsackie, 1 in Binghamton, and 1 in Ontario, Wayne County. It has ceased to exist in the vicinity of the last-mentioned place except at Lyons, where it developed in the person of a tramp. During the month it has been reported from Schenectady, where 4 cases developed in the jail; from Syracuse, a case originating in the Schenectady jail; from Mechanicville, 2 cases, the origin of which is doubtful. from Albany, 1 case, coming from the vicinity of Red Hook, reported on in the last Bulletin, and from New Baltimore, 1 case, having the same origin. There have been 7 cases altogether in the Sing Sing prison. Outside of the maritime district there are no other cases in the State, save at Binghamton and Coxsackie cases continue in the same family, each reported last month.

OHIO.—*Cincinnati*.—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, 325,000. Total deaths, 480, including phthisis pulmonalis, 67; enteric fever, 10; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 25; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 3.

*Cleveland*.—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, 325,000. Total deaths, 426, including phthisis pulmonalis, 46; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 9; croup, 10; and measles, 15.

*Dayton*.—Month of April, 1894. Population, 85,000. Total deaths, 97, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 6; and measles, 1.

*Youngstown*.—Month of April, 1894. Estimated population, 35,000. Total deaths, 34, including 1 from enteric fever.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Williamsport*.—Month of April, 1894. Population, 27,132. Total deaths, 35, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; varicella, 1; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 1.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of April, 1894. Population, white, 27,000; colored, 13,000; total, 40,000. Deaths, white, 13; colored, 12; total, 25, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; and croup, 2.

WISCONSIN—*Racine*.—Month of April, 1894. Population, 21,022. Total deaths, 28, including phthisis pulmonalis, 3; diphtheria, 2; and whooping cough, 2.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health of the Port of Liverpool, England.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 7, 1894.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
<b>New England States:</b>						
Eastport, Me.....	44	1	.....	'93	.....	'13
Portland, Me.....	49	5	.....	'70	.....	'00
Northfield, Vt.....	47	13	.....	'56	.....	'16
Boston, Mass.....	52	10	.....	'77	.....	'07
Nantucket, Mass.....	48	2	.....	'74	.....	'64
Block Island, R. I.....	49	1	.....	'84	.....	'24
New London, Conn.....	52	6	.....	'84	.....	'14
<b>Middle Atlantic States:</b>						
Albany, N. Y.....	54	12	.....	'63	.....	'13
New York, N. Y.....	55	7	.....	'70	.....	'20
Philadelphia, Pa.....	58	8	.....	'63	'27	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.....	53	7	.....	'67	.....	'16
Baltimore, Md.....	60	8	.....	'77	1'83	.....
Washington, D. C.....	59	9	.....	'84	'75	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	63	9	.....	'84	.....	'64
Norfolk, Va.....	62	10	.....	'91	.....	'41
<b>South Atlantic States:</b>						
Charlotte, N. C.....	65	9	.....	'98	.....	'18
Wilmington, N. C.....	67	3	.....	'80	.....	'70
Charleston, S. C.....	70	2	.....	'84	.....	'84
Augusta, Ga.....	70	4	.....	'77	.....	'67
Savannah, Ga.....	71	1	.....	'54	.....	'54
Jacksonville, Fla.....	73	1	.....	'85	.....	'85
Titusville, Fla.....	74	.....	2	'89	.....	'79
Jupiter, Fla.....	75	.....	1	1'33	.....	'13
Key West, Fla.....	78	.....	2	'61	.....	'41
<b>Gulf States:</b>						
Atlanta, Ga.....	67	7	.....	'49	.....	'49
Pensacola, Fla.....	72	2	.....	'70	.....	'70
Mobile, Ala.....	72	2	.....	'98	.....	'98
Montgomery, Ala.....	71	5	.....	'95	.....	'95
Vicksburg, Miss.....	71	3	.....	1'23	.....	1'23
New Orleans, La.....	73	1	.....	1'14	.....	1'14
Shreveport, La.....	72	4	.....	1'09	.....	1'09
Fort Smith, Ark.....	67	5	.....	1'08	.....	'18
Little Rock, Ark.....	68	8	.....	1'21	1'09	.....
Palestine, Tex.....	70	6	.....	1'45	.....	1'45
Galveston, Tex.....	74	2	.....	'86	'04	.....
San Antonio, Tex.....	73	5	.....	'77	.....	'77
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	74	4	.....	'66	.....	'66
<b>Ohio Valley and Tennessee:</b>						
Memphis, Tenn.....	67	7	.....	1'03	'47	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	65	9	.....	'93	.....	'13
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	66	10	.....	'98	.....	'88
Knoxville, Tenn.....	64	10	.....	'93	.....	'43
Louisville, Ky.....	63	9	.....	'88	'32	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	59	7	.....	'91	'69	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	60	10	.....	'70	'20	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	58	8	.....	1'00	.....	'50
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	59	11	.....	'84	.....	'06
Pittsburg, Pa.....	58	8	.....	'73	.....	'37
<b>Lake Region:</b>						
Oswego, N. Y.....	49	11	.....	'56	'34	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	51	11	.....	'63	.....	'03
Buffalo, N. Y.....	49	8	.....	'70	.....	'10
Erie, Pa.....	51	11	.....	'70	.....	'10
Cleveland, Ohio.....	52	10	.....	'70	.....	'20
Sandusky, Ohio.....	53	11	.....	'68	'12	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	54	8	.....	'72	'18	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	53	7	.....	'70	'80	.....
Port Huron, Mich.....	48	8	.....	'65	'95	.....
Alpena, Mich.....	44	8	.....	'69	.....	'19
Marquette, Mich.....	43	9	.....	'56	'64	.....
Green Bay, Wis.....	49	7	.....	'56	1'34	.....
Grand Haven, Mich.....	50	3	.....	'70	1'60	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	49	7	.....	'74	'86	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	51	7	.....	'84	1'06	.....
Duluth, Minn.....	44	5	.....	'63	'61	.....
<b>Upper Mississippi Valley:</b>						
St. Paul, Minn.....	53	2	.....	'67	1'83	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	54	6	.....	'63	'27	.....

\*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 7, 1894—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
Dubuque, Iowa.....	55	7	.....	'84	'06	.....
Davenport, Iowa.....	56	6	.....	'93	.....	'23
Des Moines, Iowa.....	57	4	.....	1 '05	.....	'55
Keokuk, Iowa.....	58	6	.....	'84	.....	'04
Springfield, Ill.....	59	6	.....	1 '08	'32	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	64	6	.....	'84	1 '86	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	63	7	.....	'84	'96	.....
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	64	4	.....	1 '37	2 '23	.....
Kansas City, Mo.....	61	5	.....	'91	.....	'41
Wichita, Kans.....	62	6	.....	'97	'03	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	59	5	.....	'91	.....	'21
Omaha, Nebr.....	58	6	.....	'89	.....	'79
Valentine, Nebr.....	53	3	.....	'77	.....	'77
Huron, S. Dak.....	52	4	.....	'77	.....	'77
Pierre, S. Dak.....	54	2	.....	'43	.....	'33
Moorehead, Minn.....	48	4	.....	'51	.....	'31
St. Vincent, Minn.....	45	3	.....	'35	'15	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	50	0	.....	'56	.....	'56
Williston, N. Dak.....	50	.....	4	'35	1 '15	.....
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	50	.....	4	'21	.....	'21
Helena, Mont.....	50	.....	4	'28	.....	'28
Miles City, Mont.....	53	.....	5	'42	.....	'12
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	50	2	.....	'79	.....	'49
Spokane, Wash.....	54	.....	6	'28	.....	'08
Walla Walla, Wash.....	60	.....	8	'42	.....	'02
Winnemucca, Nev.....	51	1	.....	'44	.....	'14
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	56	.....	4	'49	.....	'49
Lander, Wyo.....	48	0	.....	'64	.....	'64
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	48	.....	2	'49	'10	.....
North Platte, Nebr.....	55	3	.....	'63	.....	'63
Denver, Colo.....	53	3	.....	'66	.....	'66
Pueblo, Colo.....	56	4	.....	'33	.....	'33
Dodge City, Kans.....	60	6	.....	'73	.....	'53
Abilene, Tex.....	69	9	.....	1 '05	.....	1 '05
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	53	5	.....	'14	'26	.....
El Paso, Tex.....	70	2	.....	'05	.....	'05
Tucson, Ariz.....	71	.....	3	'00	.....	'00
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	49	.....	1	'28	'52	.....
Olympia, Wash.....	53	.....	5	'67	'13	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	57	.....	7	'63	.....	'63
Roseburg, Oreg.....	56	.....	4	'49	.....	'49
Red Bluff, Cal.....	65	5	.....	'40	.....	'40
Sacramento, Cal.....	63	5	.....	'37	.....	'37
San Francisco, Cal.....	57	.....	1	'25	.....	'25
Fresno, Cal.....	66	4	.....	'12	.....	'12
Los Angeles, Cal.....	62	.....	2	'14	.....	'14
San Diego, Cal.....	60	.....	2	'12	.....	'12
Yuma, Ariz.....	75	1	.....	'03	.....	'03

\*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.



## FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the U. S. consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

*Cholera in Galicia.*

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, May 5, 1894.—Nine new cases of cholera in Galicia. Two deaths.—FAIRFAX IRWIN, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

*Cholera on the Austro-Russian frontier.*

VIENNA, April 27, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival in Vienna last night. This morning, accompanied by Vice-Consul E. B. Mason, I went to the chief sanitary bureau of the Austrian Empire and secured the information which I at once cabled you as follows:

"Cholera 28 cases and 11 deaths in East Galicia (these cases occurred in two towns within two weeks; the towns are Siekierzynce and Skala on the Austro-Russian frontier); Kovno, Russia, 55 cases, 33 deaths during past month (very important as shipping points would naturally be Königsberg or Riga); Plock, Russia, 6 cases, 5 deaths; Cholera, Finistère, France." It was reported in Paris April 25, the evening I left the city, that cases of cholera continued to occur in two departments of France, viz: Finistère and Morbihan. Full information regarding the march of cholera in Galicia can be received here; in fact, I was shown this morning the original telegrams which are received daily, and I do not consider it necessary to go to the frontier, where I would be in danger of being quarantined on returning. The weather here is hot and oppressive.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,  
*Surgeon, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL M. H. S.

## BRAZIL.

*Yellow fever at Rio.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 27, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the report for the week ended March 24, 1894. As compared with the previous week the deaths from yellow fever have fallen in number from 413 to 376, a decrease of 37, and the deaths from enteric fever have fallen off 6—from 14 to 8—whilst the total deaths from all causes this week are 760, as against 799 in the foregoing week, a decrease of 39. This result is due to the gradual but steady fall of the temperature as shown in the report.

*Disinfection.*—In reply to a communication of mine the "Inspector-General of the Health of the Ports" wrote me as follows:

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HEALTH OF THE PORTS.

March 21, 1894.

The inspector-general of health of the ports communicates to Dr. Clearly that the ships he alluded to in his letter of the 19th instant (ships

needing disinfection) must go to the lazaretto at Ilha Grande for disinfection. The undersigned asks to be informed in time of the departure of any vessel for the lazaretto in order that he may notify by telegraph the director (at the island). Disinfection will be made at the cost of the owner or consignee of the vessel.

Dr. JOSÉ,  
*Inspector-General.*

I have ascertained that Ilha Grande is 60 miles to the southward, off the coast, so that vessels will have to go out of their way, and will not return here for a certificate; therefore, in view of this fact, and the long voyage to reach an American port, and the arrival of the ships in a time still cool, the acting consul-general thinks that should it be thought necessary disinfection should be made on the arrival of the vessels in the United States. I see no possibility of making proper disinfection here by me without any means adequate to the purpose. Since last report I have visited and inspected the following-named ships: March 20, steamship *Hogarth*, English, for New York; March 21, steamship *Coleridge*, English, for New York; March 24, steamship *Delcomyn*, English, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,  
*Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL, M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 3, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose report for the week ended March 31, 1894. It shows a still further decline in the number of deaths from the reigning epidemic, due to the fall in temperature on the last three days of the week caused by the rain, which still continues, with a further decline in the number of deaths, so that we may expect a speedy end of the epidemic, that is, if the weather continues cool long enough.

This week there were 37 deaths less from yellow fever, and 7 more from typhoid fever, though there were only 15 from this disease, which usually prevails to a small extent here on the breaking up of summer. The total from all causes is 20 less than during the previous week.

During the week I visited, inspected, and issued bills of health to the following-named ships: March 27, steamship *Holbein*, English, for New York, N. Y.; March 28, bark *Severn*, English, for Baltimore, Md.; March 29, steamship *Catania*, German, for New York, N. Y.; March 31, steamship *Hevelius*, Belgian, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,  
*Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.*

CUBA.

*No cholera in the Canary Islands—Smallpox and yellow fever in Cuba.*

HAVANA, CUBA, May 5, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that for several weeks past Spanish steamers, both en route here as well as returning to Spain, have been stopping at Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, where Asiatic cholera had been raging for some months previous to February 1, about which time the place was declared free from the pest. Those vessels report no cholera as being in any of the Canary Islands, and claim that none of them have

had it aboard while coming to the West Indies. As far as can be ascertained no case of the disease has occurred at any place on this island during the past year or exists at present.

Smallpox, which for two or three years was scarcely to be found in any part of Havana, began to be imported from Spain during the months of last October and November. It spread and increased until during the months of January, February, and March and a part of April it has become considerable of an epidemic, even invading towns in the interior. It is the general opinion that it is now markedly diminishing, and it is known that the deaths from it are decreasing. About the only preventive measure of importance made use of is vaccination, and that only to a moderate extent.

Yellow fever may be said to be in a rather quiescent mood, only five deaths having occurred from it during the month of April and only two during the week ending the 3d instant, both of which were in the military hospital. The weather is quite cool and dry for the season.

Three hundred and eleven bills of health in duplicate have been issued to vessels proceeding to the United States during the months of January, February, March, and April.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. BURGESS,  
Sanitary inspector, M. H. S.

#### FRANCE.

##### *One case of cholera at Nimes.*

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, May 5, 1894.—One case of cholera in France at Nimes.—FAIRFAX IRWIN, *Surgeon, H. M. S.*

#### MALTA.

##### *Quarantine regulations at Malta.*

[Malta Government Gazette, April 20, 1894.]

His excellency the governor, having heard the opinion of the board of health, has been pleased to modify government notice, No. 56, of March 10, 1894, and to direct that the following regulations be observed, viz:

1. EXCLUSION FROM THE HARBOR (SFRATTO) WITH PROVISION FOR COALING UNDER SUCH RESTRICTIONS AS MAY IN EACH CASE BE DIRECTED BY THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

The following shall not be permitted to enter the harbor, but may be allowed to coal and take provisions in strict quarantine, with the least delay, and subject to the orders of the collector of customs; and shall in all cases be ordered, after coaling, to quit with all dispatch.

- (a) Vessels with pilgrims from the East.
- (b) Vessels having cases of cholera on board.
- (c) Vessels which have had on board a case of diarrhea, cholera, or any disease with symptoms resembling cholera either among the passengers or the crew.
- (d) Vessels from North or South America when cases of yellow fever have occurred on board during the voyage.
- (e) Vessels arriving from Arabian ports in the Red Sea which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez and Port Said.

2. QUARANTINE FOR TEN DAYS TO BE RECKONED FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE VOYAGE WITH PROVISION FOR HANDLING CARGO IN QUARANTINE.

The following shall be subject to a period of ten days' quarantine, but shall be permitted, under the directions of the collector of customs, to discharge goods (which are not susceptible of communicating contagion) by means of the vessel's crew on lighters, or to employ for handling cargo local laborers subject to ten days' quarantine, viz:

- (a) Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health.
- (b) Vessels arriving from Constantinople.

3. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

All vessels arriving at Malta shall undergo strict medical inspection.

4. PASSENGERS.

Passengers arriving by any vessel subject to quarantine are required to undergo the same restrictions as the vessels on which they arrive.

Passengers will not be permitted to land at Malta unless they declare on oath to the port authority that they have not resided or been at Constantinople for ten days previous to their arrival.

Passengers arriving on vessels having a duly qualified medical officer on board are to be allowed to land without medical inspection, provided that the medical officer in charge on board shall declare on oath that during the voyage there has not been on board a case of dysentery, diarrhea, cholera, or any disease with symptoms resembling cholera either among the passengers or the crew.

The declaration above referred to shall be countersigned by the master of the vessel.

No pilgrims traveling eastward are allowed to land.

5. SUSCEPTIBLE GOODS.

The importation of cotton seed from any port subject to quarantine is forbidden.

The importation of rags, raw silk, hair, and feathers is prohibited.

The importation of soiled wearing apparel before disinfection is prohibited.

The importation of vines, vine shoots, vine leaves, or roots from any port of the Mediterranean is prohibited.

The importation of grapes, poles, or supports used in the cultivation of vines, vegetable earth, vegetable or mixed manure, is prohibited unless the importation is accompanied by a sworn declaration, made by the shipper before the British consular authority of the place of its origin to the effect that the shipment does not contain vine plants or cuttings, or that its contents come from nurseries, hothouses, fields, or gardens which are at least 200 yards distant from the nearest vines or vineyards, and that, moreover, the phylloxera is not known to exist at the place of origin:

*Provided, however, that the collector of customs may grant permission for the importation of plants and vegetable produce under proper restrictions when application has been made and the precautions necessary are established before the shipment leaves the place of origin.*

Palace, Valletta, April 14, 1894.

By command.

G. STRICKLAND,  
*Chief Secretary to Government.*

## PORTUGAL.

*Relative to report of cholera at Lisbon.*

PARIS, April 21, 1894.—I have the honor to inform you that cholera is reported to prevail in epidemic form at Lisbon, Portugal. The reports are vague, however, and speak of the disease as cholerine, with a low rate of mortality, and as probably under control. I have not thought it necessary to cable this information, as that will probably be done by the U. S. consul.—FAIRFAX IRWIN, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
*Lisbon, April 23, 1894.*

SIR: Your telegram dated 20th instant was received yesterday, to which I immediately replied. To the latter there is very little to be added. The prevailing epidemic is very mild, and it assumes the form we would call summer complaint in the United States. In no instance has it resulted fatally, and the cases now in hospital number, all told, about 70 or 80, and are daily diminishing. The health officials have not until to-day made any public announcement of the existence of this malady, and now only to enforce attention to regulations already existing regarding disinfection and cleanliness.

Your obedient servant,

J. B. WILBOR,  
*U. S. Vice-Consul.*

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

NOTE.—For cablegram of consul, see ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS, Vol. IX, No. 17, page 257.

## RUSSIA.

*Relative to the prospect of cholera in Russia during the coming summer.*

SIR: Although it may seem early in the year to speak of cholera, yet I am led to do so by the fact that extraordinary precautions are already being taken against it, both here and throughout the Empire. What has aroused the authorities to this unusual activity is the extreme mildness of the season. The spring has been here for a full week; the ice began to leave the Neva six days ago, and the river is now entirely clear. There is no ice in Lake Ladoga, it having all melted three weeks before the breaking up of Neva, so the great pontoon bridges, which generally lie parallel to the shore for weeks pending the passage of the ice floes, were to-day swung back to their places across the river.

Navigation is formally opened, the weather is warm and pleasant, and the thermometer shows to-day 62° Fahrenheit in the shade. While this means an unusually salubrious season at present, it foreshadows a hot summer and an early arrival of the great lumber boats from the Volga. These craft tie up all over St. Petersburg, in the various canals and along the quays of the city. Their occupants are filthy and indulge in vast quantities of salt fish, green vegetables, unripe or overripe fruit washed down in Neva water and Vodka, and it is here that the cholera starts.

While Russia can not expect to escape a visit from this disease, owing to the unhygienic method of life prevailing among the very poor during the August lenten season, she hopes by a continuance and extension of



those sanitary measures adopted last year to prevent a recurrence of such fearful loss of life as took place at Nijni-Novgorod and elsewhere in the Empire in the middle of August and until the cold weather came.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.

G. CREIGHTON WEBB,

*Chargé d'Affaires U. S. Legation at St. Petersburg.*

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

#### STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended April 27, 1894. Population, 1,472. One death. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—Month of February, 1894. Population, 161,402. Total deaths, 357, including 12 from smallpox.

CUBA—*Havana*.—Under date of April 28, 1894, the U. S. sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 106 deaths in this city during the week ended April 26, 1894. Three of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 10 new cases; 2 were caused by enteric fever, 4 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 2 by diphtheria, 7 by smallpox, with 60 new cases approximately; 6 were caused by chronic enterocolitis, 1 by dysentery, 1 by cholera infantum, and 2 by pneumonia.

FRANCE—*Nantes*.—Month of March, 1894. Population, 125,029. Total deaths, 299, including smallpox, 8; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 3; and diphtheria, 6.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended April 21 corresponded to an annual rate of 18·2 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Portsmouth, viz, 11·9, and the highest in Wolverhampton, viz, 26·4 a thousand.

*London*.—One thousand five hundred and eleven deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 4; measles, 124; scarlet fever, 30; typhus fever, 1; diphtheria, 53; whooping cough, 48; enteric fever, 8; and diarrhea and dysentery, 9. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18·1 a thousand. In greater London 1,898 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16·6 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included smallpox, 4; diphtheria, 14; whooping cough, 19; measles, 18; and scarlet fever, 5.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 21 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 24·8 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 0·0, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 40·6 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs, 156 deaths were registered, including whooping cough, 2, and diphtheria, 1.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 21 corresponded to an annual rate of 17·5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 13·3, and the highest in Leith, viz, 23·8



## MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Leeds	Apr. 21	388,761	123						2		3
Leghorn	Apr. 21	103,230	43								
Leith	Apr. 21	72,003	33							2	
Licata	Apr. 14	20,000	13				1	1			
Liege	Apr. 21	155,898	54							4	
Liverpool	Apr. 21	507,200	221					2	5	4	8
London, Canada	May 5	35,000	8							2	
Lyons	Apr. 14	500,000	186					1	1	1	1
Madrid	Mar. 13	482,816	296		8			7		2	
Madrid	Mar. 30	482,816	271		8	6				2	
Madrid	Apr. 6	482,816	322		5			3		8	
Magdeburg	Apr. 7	219,205	90							1	1
Magdeburg	Apr. 14	219,205	108						2	16	
Manchester	Apr. 21	522,365	186			1		1		4	8
Manila	Mar. 17	350,000	275								
Manila	Mar. 24	350,000	331								
Mannheim	Apr. 14	88,000	37							3	
Maracaibo	Apr. 7	40,000	17								
Maracaibo	Apr. 14	40,000	16								
Maracaibo	Apr. 21	40,000	16								
Marsala	Apr. 14	40,131	18							1	
Matamoros	Apr. 27	8,000	11								
Matanzas	Apr. 25	40,000	21								
Mayence	Apr. 21	72,281	31							2	
Munich	Apr. 14	390,000	175								
Nagasaki	Apr. 7	64,274			15						
Nagasaki	Apr. 14	64,274			8	1					
Newcastle on Tyne	Apr. 21	201,947	63					1			
Nuremberg	Apr. 7	156,311	85						1	2	7
Odessa	Apr. 7	324,500	146			1	5	1	3	6	1
Odessa	Apr. 14	324,500	131							8	
Palermo	Apr. 14	250,000	143								
Paris	Apr. 21	2,424,705	1,075		10			12	5	23	38
Paso del Norte	Apr. 28	7,000	6								
Prague	Apr. 14	190,135	144					3		10	1
Prague	Apr. 21	190,135	157			1			2	4	
Port Sania	Apr. 28	7,000	3								
Puerto Cabello	Apr. 21	10,500	14								
Queenstown	Apr. 24	15,000	4								
Rheims	Apr. 21	105,408	57							12	
Rio de Janeiro	Mar. 24	600,000	760		376						
Rio de Janeiro	Mar. 31	600,000	740		339			15			
Rotterdam	Apr. 21	228,596	125			22					
St. Georges	Apr. 30	15,013	2								
St. Petersburg	Apr. 7	1,000,000						6	5	11	21
St. Stephen	Apr. 28	2,700	1								
St. Thomas, W. I.	Mar. 30	12,019	40								
St. Thomas, W. I.	Apr. 6	12,019	32								
St. Thomas, W. I.	Apr. 13	12,019	40								
Schiedam	Apr. 21	25,000	11								
Sheffield	Apr. 21	337,768	99					2		1	4
Sonneberg	Apr. 15	12,000	7								
Southampton	Apr. 21	65,774	20								2
Stettin	Apr. 14	125,000	50							1	
Stockholm	Apr. 21	249,246	83					1	4	5	
Stuttgart	Apr. 19	139,659	53							6	
Sunderland	Apr. 21	136,101	59							1	
Swansea	Apr. 21	95,390	36						2		
Trapani	Apr. 14	43,095	11					1	2		2
Trieste	Apr. 13	158,314	108							3	5
Tuxpan	Apr. 21	10,280	4			1					
Venice	Apr. 21	160,406	62								
Vera Cruz	Apr. 14	25,500	33		3	2					
Vienna	Apr. 7	1,463,537	755						10	42	12
Warsaw	Apr. 14	515,654	221			10	1		2	11	
Windsor	Apr. 30	2,750	1								
Zurich	Apr. 7	115,000	63							4	5

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,  
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.